

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4027

七月初九

年庚午

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1870.

六月

一月十英

(PRICE \$2 PER MONTH)

Arrivals.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000 of Dollars.
Court of Directors.— Chairman— H. B. LEHMANN, Esq. Deputy Chairman— HONBLE. R. ROWATT, Esq. George F. Head, Esq.; Thomas Pyke, Esq.; E. H. Holmes, Esq.; A. J. Scott, Esq.
Managers.— Hongkong— Victor Hesler, Esq.; Oliver G. Smith, Esq.; Shanghai— David McLean, Esq.; London Branch— London and County Bank.
HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.— On Current Accounts, 1 per cent. paid quarterly, commencing on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits.— For 3 months' 1 per cent. per annum.
12 months' 1.50%
Local Bills Discounted.— Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts— granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, Japan, Siam, etc.
VICTOR KLEISER, Chief Manager of the Corporation.
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, 23d July, 1870.

THE CHINA & STRAITS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that in conformity with section 7, paragraph 32, of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Call of Twenty Pounds Sterling, payable on the 30th instant, at the Hongkong Branch of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged upon all calls paid after that date.

JOHN BURD & CO., General Agents.

ff 160 Hongkong, 8th September, 1870.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR 1869.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish, the undersigned with a list of their contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of 30% of the net profits received for contributors may be determined. The same will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

ff 126 Hongkong, 7th Oct., 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

For Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbour, or Dock, and the Cargo of such Ships: also, Building, Repairing, Barges and other Vessels, and Goods in, located in Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods in, located such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in Foreign Countries, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$60,000 on any one Fire.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Société anonyme, établie au Capital de 6,000,000 francs.

THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the Lloyd's of Paris, London, Marseille, Lyons, Pernier, Toulon, Marseilles, and Bombay, Tokio, and Shanghai.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or otherwise, at current rates.

R. B. RUSSELL & CO., 1877, Hongkong, 23d July, 1870.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OF LONDON.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY,

ff 159 Hongkong, 28th August, 1870.

FAERIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE above Company is prepared to accept Risks of MERCHANTILE with average at current rates, from HONGKONG to the FRANCIS PORTS, and to the various ports of SAILING VESSELS, and thence per BAIL to cities in the Eastern States between PORTLAND & BALTIMORE in the Atlantic, both ports included, and between MILWAUKEE and ST. LOUIS in the interior, both inclusive.

Also, MERCHANTILE to SAN FRANCISCO, to cities in the Eastern States as above, at £5/- net.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

ff 1461 Hongkong, 6th August, 1870.

LARGE ARXIMENTER MEDALLION CARPET.

10 feet 6 inches by 16 feet 6 inches.

1 Large Velvet CARPET, 64 by 47 yards.

Arximenter CARPETS, assorted sizes.

Velvet RUGS, assorted sizes.

Embroidered TABLE COVERS.

For private sale in Hongkong.

H. J. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

ff 1098 Hongkong, 19th September, 1870.

PER "ADRIANA PETRONELLA".

CASES GINS.

300 A. V. H.

APPLY—G. DUBOST & CO.

ff 1044 Hongkong, 9th September, 1870.

ESTATE OF BOSMAN & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons or Companies who may be entitled to receive payment in respect of the same on or before the 31st December, 1870, and that unless they do so before that time, they will be entitled to receive the benefit of all distributions to be made from the said Estate, and the Trustee will then proceed to divide the same among the creditors who shall have proved as aforesaid, without reference to the claims of any others.

EDWARD DELBANCO, Trustee.

By his Attorney,

CHARLES JONES, Esq.,

Queens' Road, Hongkong, 23d July, 1870.

John O'Gaunt, London, Aug. 6.

Mirrison, London, Aug. 16.

ff 162 Hongkong, 23d July, 1870.

Auction Sales To-day.

H. J. CRAWFORD & CO.,

Mantel piece Mirrors.

Small Articles.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1869. Price \$10.

App'd to the Post Office.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

Intimations.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, 1871-1872.

CAPITAL, DOLLARS 1,250,000, IN 250 SHARES OF \$5,000 EACH.

PAID UP CAPITAL, DOLLARS 250,000.

ONE DOLLAR 1,000 PER SHARE.

QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE 1st October, 1871.

MANTEL PIECE MIRRORS.

L. H. CRAWFORD & CO. have been in

trust to sell by Public Auction in their New Saleroom, (late HAY & CO.'s),

Queen's Road.

THIS DAY.

the 1st October, 1871.

MANTEL PIECE MIRRORS.

40 very handsome pieces of the following sizes:

40 inches by 36 inches, 40 inches by 35 inches,

36 inches by 30 inches, 36 inches by 24 inches, and

36 inches by 20 inches.

These will be on view the whole of Saturday,

TRADING OR SALE—Cantons, 1871-1872.

McLaren, Dohm, & Co., 1871-1872.

All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at

Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

1740—on tuesday, 23d September, 1870.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

L. H. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by

Public Auction, in their New Saleroom,

Queen's Road.

THIS DAY.

the 1st October, 1871.

MANTEL PIECE MIRRORS.

40 very handsome pieces of the following sizes:

40 inches by 36 inches, 40 inches by 35 inches,

36 inches by 30 inches, 36 inches by 24 inches, and

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All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at

Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

1740—on tuesday, 23d September, 1870.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL NEWS AGENTS.

SOLICIT ORDERS for NEWSPAPERS and

PERIODICALS, both European and American.

GELENTH.—In request that you will allow to

shares in the above Society and agree to accept such shares or any that you may

will allow to me to pay the first

call of \$1,000 per share, and all subsequent

calls, and to subscribe the Articles of

Association, and to represent them in all matters con-

nected with the Society.

ROBERT WATMOORE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1870.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Provisional Committee of the

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, 1871-1872.

At the 1st January, 1871.

One hundred Dollars.

One hundred Dollars.</

The Chronicle and Directory for 1870.
NOW READY.

THE Edition for 1870, is now ready, for
Delivery.

An already bound copy of the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at \$5, or with the Lists of Residents and Port Directories only, at \$3.

Copies may be obtained at the Daily Press Office, and of the following Agents:

Messrs. Dwyer & Co., Boston.
Winton, Mifflin & Co., Amoy.
Hawes & Co., Foochow.
Lane-Crawford & Co., Shanghai.
Kelly & Co., do.
Wachter, Goods & Co., Japan.
Mr. L. P. Fisher, Merchant, Exchange, San Francisco.

MARRIAGE.

At Musselburgh, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Wilton, Mr. JAMES, youngest son of Mr. John Trotter, Edinburgh.
No cards.

The delivery of the "Daily Press" from this office commenced on Friday morning at 10:30, and the last messenger left the office at 10:55.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 1st, 1870.

In another column will be found an extract from the London "Daily News" of the 1st August, upon the rejection of the China Convention, which is well worthy of careful perusal as illustrating the views which have influenced the Government with regard to this question. The peculiar position at present occupied by the above paper renders its enunciations with reference to a matter of this description of particular importance at the present time. It will be recollect that some time ago the "Daily News" incorporated with itself, the "Morning Star," a paper which there is no doubt was Mr. Bright's organ—not only by inspiration, but by proprietary rights, or rather by proprietary wrongs, for it is pretty well known that calls and not dividends were the commercial result of that paper's journalism. The rumor further runs that on Mr. Bright's obtaining office, to found his fellow-proprietors of the "Star," the Odgers, Beales, Potters and Bradfords, abdicated their authority, and their paper was accordingly stopped. There must have been a quarrel, for certain it is that just prior to the collapse of Mr. Bright transferred his influence with marked devotion to the "Daily News," which paper has since become the ubiquitous, though hardly the authorised and acknowledged organ of the Ministry. It can neither be denied nor doubted however that on all subjects connected with the movements of the cabinet the "Daily News" has invariably announced correct information, although it may have been a very little in advance of its contemporaries.

Such being the case, the statements of the "Daily News" in regard to ministerial affairs are entitled to much respect, and indeed can only be impugned as being too deeply impersonated with the "Morning Star." An article given elsewhere, when viewed in the light we place it, merits serious reflection, for it appears therefrom that Lord Clarendon, after all, intended to ratify the Alcock revision, or rather reversion, of the Tientsin Treaty, and that Lord Granville was influenced to refuse ratification because of the late Tientsin Massacre. The probability is that Bright's power on the cabinet was strong enough to force Lord Clarendon, against his better judgment, to ratify the revision, but that the Tientsin Massacre opened Lord Granville's eyes to the fact that he was dealing with a Government utterly powerless to carry out its engagements, and that negotiating with it under existing circumstances would be liable to involve us in complication with the Government of France, which must deal with China sternly. This view of the subject is confirmed by the consideration that Lord Clarendon formerly dealt in a very different way with the Chinese, and was too well informed to be completely led away by the representations of the Bullock Mission, unless strong pressure was brought to bear upon him from other quarters. It is also interesting to bear in mind, in regard to this point, that the "instructions" upon which Sir R. Alcock laid so much stress when addressing the deputation in Hongkong, came from the Board of Trade, and not would be imagined, from the Foreign Office, who merely acted as the medium through which they were forwarded. It is not very surprising that the Home Government should have gone astray on the question, when they thus deliberately ignored its serious political bearing, and endeavoured to bring the Treaty revision down to a mere trading level. No doubt trading interests were those mainly to be considered, but there were other matters of grave importance to be taken into account, such as the Board of Trade could not properly understand. Nothing, however, is more striking than the obstinate manner in which the Government at home shut their eyes to the enormous interests which they had at stake in the purest trading point of view. Thus they seem now to be dimly perceiving, and as the Tientsin affair will probably open their eyes to the mistakes they have made in policy, it is to be hoped that we may at last see some improvement upon the method of treating Chinese questions which has been in vogue for the last five years.

A BELIEF in the advantages of public criticism is one of the standard parts of an Englishman's character, and that belief is fortunately kept alive wherever the Anglo-Saxon race settles down. In America, and in the generality of British Colonies, there is scarcely a man to be found who does not swear by the liberty of the Press; but it cannot be denied also that there are places where a portion of the Community is strongly averse to any criticism that is likely to be productive of practical results. In this respect, Hongkong enjoys an enviable notoriety. While the public at large recognises the necessity of the full and free discussion of public matters, the officials, as a rule, regard newspapers as their natural enemies. General remarks may be tolerated; but the idea that a newspaper should presume to express opinions upon the acts of individual officials is considered heresy.

The proceedings at the meeting of the Union Insurance Company yesterday were entirely silent. The Hon. Mr. Gubb took the entire lead in the report, and the dividend was recommended to be paid.

The Directors have the pleasure to place before you the usual half yearly Accounts of the Society, showing the position of its affairs on the 30th June last, when the same were in consequence of reserves £250,000, a balance at Credit of £321,339.17, and a further sum reserved for capital of £250,000, as per statement annexed.

From the above balance of £321,339.17, the Directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent., shares of £100 each will receive £10.00. In addition they also recommend that a further sum of £25,000 be set aside for apportionment hereafter amongst the Contributors which will leave a balance of £32,339.17 to be carried forward on Current Account.

Subsequent payments of losses, together with claims that are still outstanding and unsettled, are estimated at £105,000, a sum which it is anticipated will cover all such liabilities as they can be ascertained, up to the date of the next annual statement.

Reserves set apart to the extent of about £10,000 may be looked upon as earned from the 1st July to the 15th instant, and will appear in due course to the Credit of the Society.

All risks taken by the Society, for the years 1868 and 1869, have been assumed by the Comptroller, and the expenses of the management of Mr. W. H. Parker on leaving the Colony, Mr. Thomas Park has been appointed to supply the vacancy at the Board.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ROBERT WATSON,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1870.

contrary to all reason. And yet it is in such places as Hongkong that the sanitary check of public opinion is more than anywhere else. Blunders of the most serious nature would soon become the rule instead of the exception with those occupying public positions, in small out-of-the-way Colonies, were not kept in order by fear of the exposure which from time to time it ill the papers of the public journals to make. All this is admitted by Hongkong officials, without the slightest hesitation; but it is really allowed only in somewhat the way as a good Churchman admits to the proposition that whoever does not believe the Catholic faith will be damned. If opportunity offers to prove the truth of official feeling in regard to public criticism, the true sentiment entertained will very likely be manifested in a way to cause astonishment to some and regret to others. The sum total of the motion entertained by almost every official in Hongkong is simply and plainly that all criticism is admissible which does not tend to call active attention to abuses, which were they not dragged to light, would escape the notice of the public; while the truth is that almost all criticism may be considered useless, which does not tend to this result. However, it is to give this practical bent to newspaper comment is not very difficult to prove. What, for instance, would have been the result of the Special Fund scheme, had it not been unflinchingly exposed in the columns of the public journals? Sir Richard MacDonnell's misdestructions would have passed muster, and instead of the Colonial Office putting him up sharp, for the adoption of an unwaranted line of action, the public finances of Hongkong would have been allowed to get into hopeless confusion, and Sir Richard may have been praised and perhaps promoted for having brought them to this condition. Of course in this case, the only people who would have suffered would have been the Community of Hongkong, and this, in an official point of view, would have been the veriest trifl compared with so serious a master as that the acts of a high public functionary should be shown in their true light. Perhaps, however, others may consider that the welfare of a whole community is not exactly a matter to be trifled with, and that persons who are placed in positions of power and public responsibility are called upon to take with a good grace such criticism upon their acts and offices as these deeply interested in them are naturally inclined to make, almost as a matter of self-defence. In Hongkong many important offices have been filled up by men wanting in experience, and who, when he was afraid would ultimately quit the Colony, and leave him without even the ghost of a chance of recovering the amount.

UNLICENCED LODGING.

The occupant of houses Nos. 108 and 142, Bonham Strand, were fined \$1 each, in default three days imprisonment, for having lodges in their houses without having first obtained a license. Bonham Strand, General, in MSS. BRON.

SUSPECTED.

Leung Ame, of a licensed unlicensed hotel, was brought to the Western Police station, and was charged with "high robbery" on the 24th ultimo, charged with "high robbery" on the Continent of China, in Chinese Territory, and who was unable to give anything like a satisfactory account of himself, and was up to then wise, might often take valuable things from the remarks which are made, upon them. Instead of this, however, they frot and fume and think themselves aggrieved, strangely overlooking the incalculable harm that errors on their part may produce, and the enormous stake which the public at large have in preventing such mistakes. The junior officials in Hongkong, about whom a great deal of comment has been directed, seem altogether to overlook that they are invested on behalf of the public with great and important powers. It is true they are not born bold to greatness or who have achieved greatness; but they have had greatness thrust upon them, and they cannot expect the sweets of power without its responsibilities. The most good natured community in the world will claim the right to criticise men to whom it pays handsome salaries, but the notion seems to be much prevalent among the younger officials in Hongkong, that they are to enjoy all the honour, glory and emoluments of office without any of its difficulties or responsibilities. In this they are too often encouraged by their superiors, who, brought up amidst the traditions of small places have not sufficient enlightenment of mind to thoroughly realise how necessary watchful criticism of public men is to the decent conduct of Government. When a Governor is found using contemptuous and undignified language concerning the public newspapers in the Council Room, it is not surprising to find a Junior Police Magistrate using the like undignified language on the bench; but it is quite certain that such displays have never met the sympathy of the public, nor ever tended to lessen the power of those, against whom they were directed, to expose such evils in the public service as require to be remedied. Time generally proves very clearly, what an attempt is too often made to conceal, that complaints are seldom made long and continuously with regard to any public department without very good foundation for them; and officials who are wise are disposed to turn the information which is afforded to them by the papers as to the state of public feeling to good account, rather than to consider they are very hardly astray on the question, when they thus deliberately ignore its serious political bearing, and endeavour to bring the Treaty revision down to a mere trading level. No doubt trading interests were those mainly to be considered, but there were other matters of grave importance to be taken into account, such as the Board of Trade could not properly understand. Nothing, however, is more striking than the obstinate manner in which the Government at home shut their eyes to the enormous interests which they had at stake in the purest trading point of view. Thus they seem now to be dimly perceiving, and as the Tientsin affair will probably open their eyes to the mistakes they have made in policy, it is to be hoped that we may at last see some improvement upon the method of treating Chinese questions which has been in vogue for the last five years.

COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICES BALL.

K'WAN LOO Kee v. CHUN CHONG CHENG - \$428.33. His Honor gave judgment which he said he had received no account of any difficulty about the law, but with regard to the facts of the case, he was of opinion that the sum claimed was \$300, and the defendant pleaded further payments & setoff. The burden of proof was on the latter party, and he had not proved those payments and set-off to his Honor's satisfaction. It would therefore be for the plaintiff to show what he had done to secure his money. It was found that the sum claimed was larger than the sum proved, but no general rule had been laid down regarding costs of attorney in such cases, and his Honor thought they had better be given there, until such a general rule should be laid down.

W. SCHMIDT v. E. PARKER - \$185.

Mr. Tolier appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Tolier for the defendant.

Mr. Tolier stated that the plaintiff, a gunner on board the "Crown Princess," of the Queen's Royal Guard, of which he is able to the defendant, under his lease, which expired on the 1st April, 1870. The defendant, however, continued to hold the tenement as a tenant from month to month, on the understanding that it should be for the plaintiff to secure his money. It was found that the plaintiff had been accustomed to look up the will of the stronger as the legitimate rule of life, and they would not understand any other argument we might lay before them, but a due regard to the common sense of a nation, and a due regard to the strength of a constitution would be wholly inconsistent at a trial.

ME. MOTLEY.

The Telegraph remarks that nothing could have been more friendly, more dignified, and more honorable than the tone which Mr. Motley has assumed throughout his dealings with the Chinese.

It is to be hoped that the Chinese will be fully satisfied with his conduct, and that he will be given a hearing which could not have been conceded to any one-sided exposition of parochial views; and he has it is hoped, paved the way for a permanent and durable settlement of the question which still divides the Empire.

Count Palffy to Lieutenant-General Jules Favre.

Intimations.

READER!

THIS PAGE IS FOR YOU.

WHO suffer with the pangs of Rheumatism or Gout, both springing from the same root, but both curable by the same medicine; that great detergent, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

YES, FOR YOU.

Covered with the eruptions and sores caused by scrofulous gland, there is a remedy that never fails, that purges out the foul matter from the whole body—it is BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

YES, FOR YOU.

Who have so long been suffering with the burning, aching pains of Cancer, destroying your peace and comfort in life, and filling you with gloomy forebodings of the future—use BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

YES, FOR YOU.

Allied with Tumor, enlarging day by day before your eyes, and every day seeming to bring the end nearer and nearer, do not delay—use at once and truly BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

YES, FOR YOU.

Whose head is covered with the loathsome scald or totter, ashamed to let yourself be seen even by your friends, well knowing how disgusting the sight—is use BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

YES, FOR YOU.

On whose person the foul and vitiated humors, have produced those painful-looking ulcerous sores, that are slowly but surely draining away your life—use BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

YES, FOR YOU.

whose knees are enlarged and deformed with White Swelling, there is still hope; do not delay, also will the anaplastic knife soon be required—Save your limbs, use BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

LET US REASON TOGETHER!

YES, FOR YOU.

In all of the above diseases, use BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS in conjunction with the SARSAPARILLA—the cure will thus be greatly hastened.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

The Undersigned Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, current rates.

RUSSELL & CO.

of 466 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

The Under-signed having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & CO.

of 573 Hongkong, 1st March, 1867.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Agent charges a small Premium above the current rates, divided pro rata to the number of vessels contributed.

RUSSELL & CO.

of 1080 Hongkong, 1st April, 1867.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

From and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD

Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & CO.

of 1032 Hongkong, 1st April, 1867.

THEQUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOT exceeding 1 month, 3 do. do.

Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 3 do. do.

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 3 do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GILLMAN & CO., Agents.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Company, of 696 Hongkong, 7th April, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE ASSURANCES.

THE Under-signed are authorized to issue LIFE Policies for sums not exceeding £500.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.

of 1850 Hongkong, 15th October, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THEQUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION STEELING.

THE Under-signed having been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, China, Foochow, Shanghai, and Canton, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.

of 1853 Hongkong, 15th October, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Under-signed having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Current Rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.

of 241 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1870.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital—£20,000,000, Sterling.

THE Under-signed having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the terms of the underwritten.

OLYPHANT & CO.

of 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

HAMBURG BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD

Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents, viz.—

Not exceeding 10 days, 1 per cent.

Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, 1 per cent.

Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, 1 per cent.

Above six months the full annual rate.

W. FUSTAU & CO., Agents.

of 1667 Hongkong, 30th August, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UPTIL further notice the following rates will be charged for Fire Insurance.

Dwelling & semi-detached Dwellings removed from town, 1 per cent.

Other Dwelling Houses, 1 per cent.